

## United States Patent and Trademark Office



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/767,386	01/28/2004	Warren Bruce Jackson	200312969-1	4749	
22879 HEWLETT PA	7590 06/19/200 CKARD COMPANY	7	EXAMINER		
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION			PHILIPPE, GIMS S		
	AL PROPERTY ADM NS, CO 80527-2400	INISTRATION	ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER		
			2621	•	
		•	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
	•		06/19/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

•	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/767,386	JACKSON, WARREN BRUCE	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Gims S. Philippe	2621	• .
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence ad	ldress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timused apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. sely filed the mailing date of this of (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on  2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This  3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final.		e merits is
Disposition of Claims		•	
4)  Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6)  Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected. 7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11).	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 C	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Application ty documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National	Stage
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4)	te	
, · opor //o/o/mail outo	o,		

Art Unit: 2621

## **DETAILED ACTION**

This is a first office action in response to application no. 10/767,386 filed on January 28<sup>th</sup> 2004 in which claims 1-30 are presented for examination.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- Claims 1-7, and 10-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Utt et al. (US Patent Application Publication no. 2005/0017924 A1) in view of Trivedi et al. (US Patent Application no. 2006/0187305 A1).

Regarding claims 1, 21 and 30, Utt discloses the same method and apparatus for displaying facial feature comprising a nonplanar surface (See Utt [0038]); an image generation device that creates an image with facial features on the nonplanar surface (See Utt [0011, lines 1-5], [0012, lines 2-5]).

It is noted that although Utt provides a positioning system (See Utt [0059, lines 1-10]), it is silent about positionning the image on the nonplanar surface to indicate a

Art Unit: 2621

direction of gaze and enhance nonverbal communication associated with the facial features.

However, Trivedi discloses a positioning system which positions the image on the nonplanar surface to indicate a direction of gaze and enhance nonverbal communication associated with the facial features (See Trivedi [0075], and [0085, lines 1-4]).

Therefore, it is considered obvious that one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of modifying Utt's positioning system by providing Trivedi's positioning system which positions the image on the nonplanar surface to indicate a direction of gaze and enhance nonverbal communication associated with the facial features. The motivation for performing such a modification in Utt is to be able to identify persons in a captured video as taught by Trivedi (See Trivedi [0007]).

As per claims 2-5 and 22-25, most of the limitations of these claims have been noted in the above rejection of claim 1. In addition, Utt further discloses the same method and apparatus wherein the nonplanar surface has the shape of a head, a sphere, a spheroid, or an oblong closed surface (See Utt [0030], [0034], [0038]).

As per claims 6-7, most of the limitations of these claims have been noted in the above rejection of claim 1. In addition, Utt further discloses the same method and apparatus

Art Unit: 2621

wherein the image generation device comprises one or more projectors projecting light from within/outside the nonplanar surface (See Utt fig. 1, and 11B).

As per claims 10-16, most of the limitations of these claims have been noted in the above rejection of claim 1. In addition, Utt further project the facial features onto the non-planar surface, wherein the facial features are from human (See [0038], and fig. 12).

It is noted that Utt is silent about the positioning system comprising one or more video collecting devices wherein the collecting devices using the specific camera claimed.

However, Trivedi discloses positioning system comprising one or more video collecting devices wherein the collecting devices including cameras (See Trivedi fig. 5, fig. 29, [0137]).

Therefore, it is considered obvious that one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of modifying Utt by including Trivedi's cameras. The motivation for performing such a modification in Utt is to be able to analyze the facial pattern as taught by Trivedi (See Trivedi [0137, lines 2-10]).

As per claims 17-20 and 28, most of the limitations of these claims have been noted in the above rejection of claim 1.

It is noted that Utt is silent about a speaker transmitting voice and other sound using microphones.

However, Trivedi discloses a speaker transmitting voice and other sound using microphones (See Trivedi [0138]).

Therefore, it is considered obvious that one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of modifying Utt's method and apparatus for displaying facial features by incorporating Trivedi's speaker transmitting voice and other sound using microphones. The motivation for performing such a modification in Utt is to detect a person's intention as taught by Trivedi (See Trivedi [00138, lines 5-6]).

As per claim 29, most of the limitations of the claims have been noted in the above rejection of claim 28.

It is noted that Utt is silent about transmitting live video feeds to a remote user. However, Trivadi discloses a method and apparatus for displaying facial features including the steps of transmiting live video feed to a remote user (See Trivadi fig. 30).

Therefore, it is considered obvious that one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of modifying Utt's image generation device by including Trivadi' steps of transmitting live video feed to a remote user. The motivation for performing such a modification in Utt is to transmit the facial features to multiple users either for security purpose or in a videoconference environment.

3. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Utt et al. (US Patent Application Publication no. 2005/0017924 A1) in view of Trivedi et al.

Art Unit: 2621

(US Patent Application no. 2006/0187305 A1) as applied to claims 1, 2 and 30 above, and further in view of Kalt (US Patent no. 6771237).

Regarding claims 8-9, most of the limitations of these claims have been noted in the above rejection of claim 1.

It is noted that the combination of Utt and Trivedi is silent about the image generation method and apparatus using a flexible display as specified in the claims.

However, discloses an image generation method using a flexible display (See Kalt col. 7, lines 37-55).

Therefore, it is considered obvious that one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of modifying the display of the proposed combination of Utt and Trivedi by incorporating Kalt's flexible display. The motivation for performing such a modification in the proposed combination is to provide, for example, an extended display area where such a flexible display may be portable and foldable as taught by Kalt (See Kalt col. 7, lines 42-53).

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Pryor (US Patent Application Publication no. 2006/0158522 A1) teaches picture taking method and apparatus.

Moore et al. (US Patent Application Publication no. 2006/0015037 A1) teaches humanmachine interface apparatus.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gims S. Philippe whose telephone number is (571) 272-7336. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (10:30-7:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dastouri Mehrdad can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

> Gims S Philippe **Primary Examiner** Art Unit 2621

**GSP** 

June 13, 2007